

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1 line 1 with the following:**

This case is a divisional application of Application No. 09/758,652 filed January 11, 2001, issued on March 9, 2004 as US Patent No. 6,703,544, which was a divisional application of Application No. 09/108,010 filed June 30, 1998, issued on March 26, 2002 as US Patent No. 6,362,399 which claimed the benefit of provisional application no. 60/019,940 filed June 14, 1996, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 3 through page 23, line 5 with the following:**

The vector pBS13 was used as the source of the GmFad2-1 cDNA, which encodes the soybean microsomal delta12-desaturase and possesses the sequence as disclosed in GenBank Acc. No. L43920. The vector pBS13 was derived from the vector pML70 (Fig. 1), which contains the KTi3 promoter and the KTi3 3' untranslated region and was derived from the commercially available vector pTZ18R (Pharmacia) via the intermediate plasmids pML51, pML55, pML64 and pML65. A 2.4 kb Bst BI/Eco RI fragment of the complete soybean KTi3 gene (Jofuku and Goldberg (1989) *Plant Cell* 1:1079-1093), which contains all 2039 nucleotides of the 5' untranslated region and 390 bases of the coding sequence of the KTi3 gene ending at the Eco RI site corresponding to bases 755 to 761 of the sequence described in Jofuku (*supra*), was ligated into the Acc I/Eco RI sites of pTZ18R to create the plasmid pML51. To destroy an Nco I site in the middle of the 5' untranslated region of the KTi3 insert, plasmid pML51 was cut with Nco I, the singled stranded ends were filled-in using the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I, and the product was religated resulting in the plasmid pML55. The plasmid pML55 was partially digested with Xmn I/Eco RI to release a 0.42 kb fragment, corresponding to bases 732 to 755 of the above cited sequence, which was discarded. A synthetic Xmn I/Eco RI linker containing an Nco I site, was constructed by making a dimer of complementary synthetic oligonucleotides consisting of the coding sequence for an Xmn I site

(5'-TCTTCC-3') and an Nco I site (5'-CCATGGG-3') followed directly by part of an Eco RI site (5'-GAAGG-3'). The Xmn I and Nco I/Eco RI sites were linked by a short intervening sequence (5'-ATAGCCCCCCTCAA-3', SEQ ID NO:22).

This synthetic linker was ligated into the Xmn I/Eco RI sites of the 4.94 kb fragment to create the plasmid pML64. The 3' untranslated region of the KTi3 gene was amplified from the sequence described in Jofuku (*supra*) by standard PCR protocols (Perkin Elmer Cetus, GeneAmp PCR kit) using the primers ML51 and ML52. Primer ML51 contained the 20 nucleotides corresponding to bases 1072 to 1091 of the above cited sequence with the addition of nucleotides corresponding to Eco RV (5'-GATATC-3'), Nco I (5'-CCATGG-3'), Xba I (5'-TCTAGA-3'), Sma I (5'-CCCGGG-3') and Kpn I (5'-GGTACC-3') sites at the 5' end of the primer. Primer ML52 contained to the exact complement of the nucleotides corresponding to bases 1242 to 1259 of the above cited sequence with the addition of nucleotides corresponding to Sma I (5'-CCCGGG-3'), Eco RI (5'-GAATTC-3'), Bam HI (5'-GGATCC-3') and Sal I (5'-GTCGAC-3') sites at the 5' end of the primer. The PCR-amplified 3' end of the KTi3 gene was ligated into the Nco I/Eco RI sites of pML64 to create the plasmid pML65. A synthetic multiple cloning site linker was constructed by making a dimer of complementary synthetic oligonucleotides consisting of the coding sequence for Pst I (5'-CTGCA-3'), Sal I (5'-GTCGAC-3'), Bam HI (5'-GGATCC-3') and Pst I (5'-CTGCA-3') sites. The linker was ligated into the Pst I site (directly 5' to the KTi3 promoter region) of pML65 to create the plasmid pML70.